REMARKS

Applicant has carefully considered the March 25, 2008 Office Action, and the amendments above together with the comments that follow are presented in a bona fide effort to address all issues raised in that Action and thereby place this case in condition for allowance. Claims 1, 2 and 10-14 are pending in this application. In response to the Office Action dated March 25, 2008, claims 1 and 14 have been amended. Adequate descriptive support for the present Amendment should be apparent throughout the originally filed disclosure as, for example, the depicted embodiments (FIG. 1) and related discussion thereof in the written description of the specification. Applicant submits that the present Amendment does not generate any new matter issue. Entry of the present Amendment is respectfully solicited. It is believed that this response places this case in condition for allowance. Hence, prompt favorable reconsideration of this case is solicited.

Claims 1, 2 and 10-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bazan et al. (U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2002/0142206, hereinafter "Bazan") in view of Yu et al., *Journal of Applied Physics*, vol. 89, No. 4, pp 2343-50 (Feb. 15, 2001), hereinafter "Yu". Applicant traverses.

Claims 1, 2 and 10-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubota et al. (U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2002/0113241, hereinafter "Kubota") in view of Yu. Applicant traverses.

Claims 1, 2 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakakura et al. (U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2002/0153831, hereinafter "Sakakura") in view of Bazan. Applicant traverses.

Independent claim 1 describes an organic electroluminescent device comprising in the following order: a hole injection electrode; a first hole injection layer having a property of absorbing ultraviolet light and including a copper phthalocyanine; a second hole injection layer including a fluorocarbon; a light emitting layer; and an electron injection electrode formed directly on the light emitting layer.

Independent claim 14 describes a method of manufacturing an organic electroluminescent device comprising the steps of: forming a hole injection electrode; forming a first hole injection layer on the hole injection electrode, the first hole injection layer including a copper phthalocyanine and having a property of absorbing ultraviolet light; forming a second hole injection layer on the first hole injection layer by plasma chemical vapor deposition, the second hole injection layer including a fluorocarbon; forming a light emitting layer above the second hole injection layer; and forming an electron injection electrode directly on the light emitting layer.

Turning to the references, Bazan at FIG. 3, does not disclose cathode 37 formed directly on light emitting layer 34, but rather includes intervening layers 36 (electron transporting layer) and layer 35 (hole blocking layer). Thus, the applied reference fails to disclose the claimed device and method as presently claimed. Obviousness can be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge readily available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Kubota, at numbered paragraph [0100], discloses the electron injecting electrode (cathode) formed directly on an electron injecting and transporting layer and not a light emitting layer which is positioned between the electron injecting and transporting layer and hole injecting and transporting layer. Thus, the applied reference fails to disclose the claimed device and method as presently claimed.

Further, Sakakura at numbered paragraph [0105], allegedly discloses the stacking formation of a plurality of layers such as a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, and electron transport layer, and electron injection layer, a buffer layer and a light emitting layer. However, the Sakakura publication does not specifically disclose or suggest the order of these layers, as required in amended claims 1 and 14. Thus, the applied reference fails to disclose the claimed device and method as presently claimed.

The remaining secondary reference to Yu which was relied upon by the Examiner for its teaching of CuPc as a hole-injection later, fails to remedy the above argued structural deficiencies of the primary references. Thus, even if the applied references are combined as suggested by the Examiner, the claimed subject matter would not result. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 5 USPQ2d 1434 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

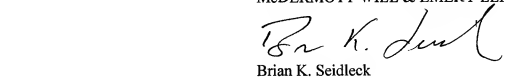
It is believed that pending claims 1, 2 and 10-14 are now in condition for allowance. Applicant therefore respectfully requests an early and favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application. If there are any outstanding issues which might be resolved by an interview or an Examiner's amendment, the Examiner is invited to call Applicant's representative at the telephone number shown below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper,

including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

McDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP



Brian K. Seidleck
Registration No. 51,321

600 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-3096
Phone: 202.756.8000 BKS:idw
Facsimile: 202.756.8087
Date: June 25, 2008

Please recognize our Customer No. 20277 as our correspondence address.